The Intelligencer.

The Intelligence.

See: See: 20 and 37 Fourteenth Serece.

Brilling is disgusted with our City Consell on account of its apparent lack of largest in the matter of protecting her its generally five or six in number. The sinking funds for the extinguishment of city loans as they mature are always and deposited in the river at its point. The complaint is a serious sea and we should like to have seen our sea and we should like to have seen our select of set at once, however, has the effect of set at once, however, has the ef and secord it for the benefit of our neighbors above us on the river.

RESIDENTIONS of Mr. C. F. Adams and Mr. David A. Well as arbitrators under the pooling arrangement of the Trunk Line railways are construed as indicating that the present war between these roads is to be continued for an indefinite period, and the Evening Post of yesterday says the that the Vanderbilt interest inaugurated it and can put an end to it, but is no likely to do so until there shall have been a trial of endurance sufficient to demon grate who is strongest, and leave nothing to doubt spon that point hereafter. The inc, however, that a railroad in the hands olarsceiver is neither under obligations to psy dividends or interest, is referred to is proof that the bankruptcy, even of one or more of the Trunk Lines through the present murderous complication would not put an end to the fight, but rather

Altogether the railroad war is not garded as an unmixed blessing even to the catalde public. Those who are not share holders in the railways engaged in it are supposed to reap some benefit from it, so they do while it lasts just as they would if tes and coffee fell from the clouds in sofficient quantities to give everybody a have flat transportation as easily as the Greenback party think we might have would be no higher at the doors ot a New England factory than on a Western farm, and that of cotton cloth would be th mus to the Minnesota grain-grower as to temporary advantage to both, since each would have the money now bestowed upon the carrier to expend in other direction But since the present railroad war can last but a shortime, being necessarily limited by slew weeks or months, its effect upon the public will be like that of any other the introduction of other than busines principles into trade. Expectations will ersey and uncertainty will take the place of prodent calculation. There can be little which moves by a succession of jerks; and will be required to pay the expenses of the war if any means can be devised by the exhausted combatants to collect from them. Moreover it is not unlikely this and all other disputes to which th rallways are parties, being moved theretby their confessed inability to settle their

BALTIMORE has succeeded in getting he riotous element under control and is coming to the front as one of the best govern ed cities of the United States. A large diy is attributed by Mayor Latrobe to the angald commission system which obtains w largely there, and as the same plan has field would die within an hour."

At this moment John F. Hiff, C. & M. pressed in a recent interview.

disputes among themselves.

In the course of a talk with Mayor Lattobe about the municipal government, he said: "You must not think that hecause we are economical we are not progressive. We are getting rid of cabble atone pavements and putting in Belgian block pavements; and, at the same time that we have been reducing taxes, we have altogether exempted from issaid in all the plant of manufacturers; and we have brought down the water bills from 20 cents per thousand pallons to 3 cants. I blink that eventually we can get our tax-rate down to \$1.25. "How do you govern the city so cheaping". In the course of a talk with Mayor La-

iv. Well, in the first place, we have home rile. The city has never been much in itelered with by the legislature, and the development of the city government, and the serection of checks upon extravsgance are done by self-help under the pressure of practical needs. Theoretic references receive very little countenance, and we are not troubled by their schemes. In the first place, we commit the principal functions of the city government to unpaid commissions. Leading men of the commissions. Leading men of the commissions. Leading men of the commissions are put apon them, and they get nothing for their services save the honor, these steps lake a pride in their labors. The mayor is also made an ex-officion member of a commission, and presides at its dilberations. The commissioners are created by municipal ordinance, the mayor appoints the members of them, the Capacit confirms his appointments, and the commission goes to work with nothing to gain save public approval. It is any we're had ever since Baltimore has seen a city, and we find it very cheap and discuss.

The city charter of Baltimore is a short test instrument of freedom that valid stock the soul of a doctrinaire re-Well, in the first place, we have home.

under similar custody.

O DESWEATER CARE TO His Method of Stealing From the Gov ment as Alleged. WASHINGTON, August 18—It is now

setimated that Captain Howgate's default cation amounts to at least \$80,000. How plain away the charges against him, bu the proof in the hands of the Government is so strong as to assure his convic-tion whenever tried. In fact he seems to

tion whenever tried. In fact be seems to have been grossly foolish and careless in his dishonest operations.

He would have been court martialed for gross and flagrant immorality if he had not resigned from the army when he did. In his principal operations it is believed that his modes operand was as follows: He returned as genuine vouchers purporting to be from the Western Union Telegraph Company for so many numerical words at Company for so many numerical words at so much per word, said vouchers being in the department, and as they appeared to be genuine they went through without any questions. Should this prove to be the fact, the charges against Oaplain How-

Washington, August 18.—Chief of Police Brock puts tittle faith in the story from the jail to the court house with the intention to kill Guiteau. The only information he had was that contained in the morning papers. He inquired of the offiof the precinct within whose bounds the bomb was reported to be found, and that officer said he knew nothing about it. Chief Brock said that it was not a rare thing to questly these old bomb shells, and that not long ago one had been found and thrown into the Potomac. The

story is improbable on its face. The Grand Jury are dismissed till the September term, to begin with, and are probably scattered all over the country. Then, too, Guileau would not be arraigned, in any event, for some weeks. It would be too soou, therefore, to prepare and get in location an infernal machine at this time. Avain, Guileau would be taken to the manner indicated would necessarily involve the death of many innocent per sons, and such a sacrafice would be per

WASHINGTON, C. H., O., August 18 .gaged in shipping some freight yesterday at the C. & M. V. depot, they were excritical condition of the President, when a big bully by the name of Jos Grimsley, halling from Virginia, and employed by Simpson Bros. as a drayman, said: "Gar-

up just in time to hear this cowardly ex-pression, grabbed a dray pin that chanced to be handy, made at the big bully and dealt him some severe blows around the head and shoulders that sent him whirling out of the depot door, and would have finished him had it not been that he dodged behind his dray and managed to get up on his feet and his legs carried him to a safe distance. It is needless to say that it will be too warm for him in this place, and he will have to seek a more congenial climate. No arrest.

MEW MEXICAN PROUBLES,

All Caused by a Little Hamiful of Apaches and Renegade Navajon CRIGAGO, August 18—Adjulant General

STILL HOPEFUL.

in, but no Alarm Felt by the Physicians, who State that the President is Better.

Although a fresh complication in the President's case manifested itself yesterday, in the inflammation of the righ parotid gland, the physicians maintain that the patient is no worse; in fact, assert that he is better than he was of new feature developed is a positive indication of blood poisoning. Nourishment was administered to the President through the natural channel, which was taken on the stomach. Yesterday's symptoms barring the inflammation, are altogether

Executive Massion, August 18 .- The nformation received this morning from the physicians in attendance upon the President is very encouraging. The physicians report the pulse at 104. The attendants at the bedside reported that he rested quietly and alept considerable dur-ing the night. Enemata were adminis-tered about midnight, which has been re-tained.

(New York, August 18.—A Washington special says a stronger pulse and a better feeling of the skin, the retention of the the excellent tone of the President's mind. takeable indication that the crisis is past and the road to recovery sgain regained. The fact that the President is able to procure refreshing sleep, without the use of anodynes, is pointed to as one of the most favorable features of his case. The irritation of the stomach has entirely ceased and it is thought the patient's thirst will be entirely satisfied by supplying him with fluids in the ordinary way and by enemats. The wound is considered in a very healthy condition.

Washington, August 18.—The President's condition at one o'clock, as stated by his physicians, is slightly improved. An ounce or two of the extract of bee was administered to him this morning by the natural channel and has been re-tained. The noon busetin gives the President's pulse as 108, his temperature as 98 4 and his respiration as 18. The noon bulletin states that inciplent inflamation in the region of the paretid gland is de-veloping. This looks as if there might be some blood poisoning after all.

BLISS BUOYANT. NEW YORK, August 18-A Washington special says that Dr. Bliss this morning, speaking of the condition of the Pres dent's wound, said it is really surprising at its best. In reply to the question, what about the prospects to-day, he said: "It is a small matter to build upon yet. No one can tell how joyfully I watched the result of that test of the stomach. I am

could not conveniently explain the cause of the inflammation of the parotid gland at this time, but he said it was proper to state that it was not an indication of any serious complication. It was not an unusual occurrence in such cases, and that it caused no alarm whatever to the attending surgeons.

The publication of the alleged extract of a letter written by Dr. Blies to a friend in Chicago, in which he is quoted as say ing, that he holds no interviews with newspaper correspondents, but that they tualet upon inventing false and foolish conversations with him and concluding geons and physicians are shallow fools because, the press gang try to make them out such, has been a subject of considerable comment among the members of the press during the day, and in order to obtain the facts in the case an article was dipped from a morning paper and sent to Dr. Bliss with the request that he should esy whether or not he wrote the letter re-ferred to. The response Dr. Bliss made is

In reply to your note requesting to be informed if the suclosed slip from the Chicago paper was written by me, I have to state that the paragraph is an entire fabrication and is only one of the many false and cruel attacks upon me since I have occupied the position of surgeon in charge of the President. I have not heretofore thought it proper to make any public denial of these heartless attacks upon me character, and only reply to your my character, and only reply to your kind note of this date because you seem to think it of sufficient importance to call

thick it of summers.

thick it of summers.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Bliss.

A NEW COMPLICATION.

Dr. Bliss, in response to interrogatories on the subject of inflammation of the People deni's parotid gland, agrees with De. Hamilton that it is no occasion for alarm,

where the continued are the continued and the Pures line, which continued are the continued and the pure line, which continued are the con

proved, and especially his stomach, which is becoming less intolerant. He has asked for and restained exveral portions of liquid nourialment, much more than he could swallow yesterday. Enemats continue to be used with success. At present his pulse is 103, temperature 93.5 and respiration 10. Signed by the surgeons. The surgeons saying in the builtpith that inflammation is commencing is construed by many to mean that they expect errates inflammation. This new complication of the case has arisen this morning since Dr.

he case has arisen this morning since Dr Agnew left, and it annoys the surgeons. The gland inflamed is the large conglomerste salivary gland under the NOT NECESSARILY SERIOUS.

The President's surgeons do not give any decided opinions as to the aspect of necessarily serious. Dr. Lincoln and other surgeons who have no connection with the case say this inflammation indicates a pyemic condition of the President's blood. Not pyemia in its literal sense, but a bad condition of his blood, consequent upon his excessive weakness and general debility. These outside doctors say the inflammation of the parotic gland is very painful and often produces a very high sever. It is plain that the President's stomach is in a decidally better shape. Its tone has n a decidedly better shape. Its tone has returned, and the doctors say now that they can gradually increase the nourishment. The wound is doing well, so say the surgeons, and it is healing very rapidly. One of the President's surgeons, when pressed for an answer as to what he thought of the new complication, said that the President had probably caught a little cold and it manifested itself in the awelling of the throat. One phase of the swelling of the throat. One phase of the swelling of the throat. One phase of the case that is regarded as tayorable is the improvement in the stomach. If proper food can be taken by the President it is swelling of the neck as a forebooling of serious results, and that it will not inter-fere with his redovery. They say it indi-cates, if there is any pyemic cossidition of the blood, that it is passing off, which they want it to do. They expect a boil or abscess to form there and suppurate. Drs. Bliss and Rayburn say the other surgeous agree that the swelling is not serious, and causes no slarm.

President's Bedside.
Executive Mansion, 10:30 r. M.—The
norning bulletin was generally conceded at the Executive Mansion to be the most favorable issue since the President's relapse. Dr. Agnew's departure for Phila be the signal for a decidedly better feeling gressing nicely. Dr. Agnew, previous to Garfield that he did not consider his pres ence necessary as everything was going as well as possible. This acknowledgmen from one of the consulting surgeons was looked upon as an extremely favorable indication, and all who heard of it ex firmer pulse. Before the noon bullet was issued the President had partaken course it was administered in very smal quantities. Previous to administering the first quantity of koumiss Mrs. Garfield was sitting by the patient's fieldside, when he expressed himself as feeling pretty well, and inquired if it was not desired to try to strengthen his stomach again b ermitting him to have nourishment, an upon his wife gave him the first portion.
The President naving suggested the administering of nourishment is considered. ministering of nourishment is considered by the surgeons as an indication that the irritability of the stomach is subsiding, and that in cossequence the patient com-mences to crave for food. Considerable anxiety was exhibited about 12:30 on account of a slight delay in issuing the noon bulletin. The con-tents of the bulletin, when read in private

n issuing the noon bulletin. The con-ents of the bulletin, when read in private Secretary Brown's room at a quarter pas one, did not allay the anxiety, because o the announcement it contained in refer

geons applied to fer information regarding inflamed gland, but beyond the statement inflamed glaud, but beyond the statement that it was nothing of a zerious character the Dr. was distinctioned to talk. He intimated that he could not explain the effection to non-professionals in the brief time at his disposal, and left with the remark that it was nothing to cause alarm.
When Dr. Bliss left the Mansion at 2:45 r. M., he was met at the front entrance by asveral members of the press. His attention was called to the various rumors which had been circulated since the mid day Bulletin was leaned, in sonesulon with inflammatien of the President's

with inflammation of the President's parotid gland. These rumors were to the fact that it was an indication that it was

affect that it was an indication that it was pyemia, low fever and other complications of a more or less serious nature, and also that mortification had set in.

Dr. Blies and it was very curious to him that in view of the fact that pyemia was such a specific disease, some people will insist that the President has it, while the attending surgeons have thus far been numble to discover any "unications" of it whatsoever. "This inflammation," the Doctor continued, "is nothing unusual in cases where the patients have become Doctor continued, "is nothing unusual in cases where the patients have become debilitated. I have seen it many times in cases of gun shot wounds." "Then it is, not pyemis, Doctor." "Oh, no."
"Is it an indication of fever, typhoid on

WHEELING, WEST VA. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1881.

"None whatever. He has retained it "Do you think the President better to

"Do you think the President better to-day than yesterday?"
"He is as well as we could reasonably expect, and I think he is getting along nicely at the time of this interview."
"Previous to the issuance of the evening balletin the patient's pulse, although not accurately isken, was not thought to be any higher than when the noon bulletin was issued, namely, 108. After the even-ing bulletin came out there was a precep-tible feeling of gratification among those

"Yes," replied the doctor," he is better to day."
"Do you still keep up the enemata, doctor?"
"Oh! yes; we will not discontinue the

enemata yet awhile."
"Has the President taken anything be-

sides koumiss to-day?"
"Yes, he swallowed two tablespoonfuls
of milk gruel, which was prepared by
Mrs. Garfield."

Mrs. Garfield."
"Did he retain it all?"
"Every bit of it."
Doctor Boynton, who remained in Secretary Brown's room a short time this evening, was asked how he accounted for the inflammation of the parotid gland and he said: "I think it is septicemia. It certainly is not pyemea."

tainly is not pyremea. During the course of further conversarendered the blood unhealthy. The doctor was asked if he apprehended any serious results from the new complication?

might influence irritation certain extent. According wound might influence irritation to a certain extent. According to the theories advanced by the attending surgeons and other prominent members of the medical profession that however the case may be summed with the statement that the parotid glands secret the salva, and that when no nourishment is taken in a natural way for a time, there is no demand made upon saliva, and it therefore naturally secretes itself in the parotid gland.

The studies of James and Harry Garness have been interrupted since the first week of the President's lilness. Their tutor expects to graduate both and Donn Rickwell Saturday next, and they are all to enter Williams College in September.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Chief of in the pocket." the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of July, 1881, there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston,

the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit. Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamsquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 62,589 passengers, of whom 56,607 were immigrants, 3.859 citizens, of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,123 altens upt inteoding to remain in the United States. Of this total of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 6,603; Freland, 5.337; Scothand, 1.30; Austria, 1,941; Belgium, 1,201; Denmark, 744; France, 553; Germany, 20,374; Hungary, 225; Italy, 675, Natherlands, 89; Norway, 2005; Poland, 250; Russis, 723; Sweden, 6,607; Switzerland, 558; Dominion of Oanada, 4,800; China, 2,046, and ion of Canada, 4 890; China, 2 046, and from all other countries, 398; During July, 1880, the total of immigration was 49,855.

Wandering Fried.

Epecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

I SPRUMENTIALE, Arigunt 15 — On Theeday afternoun ten towboat pilots left Davis' Island dam, below Pittsburgh, for down Teland dam, below Pittsburgh, for down an inspection tour. They the river on an inspection tour. They arrived at Brown's Island to-night, where they tied up their boat, the Montreal, to await a lower stage of water before pro-ceeding farther down the river. One of

lous that the British Government has expended on its army and navy."

"What about your convention now in seasion in this city?" was saked.

"You mean the Council of United Irighmen, I presume," said Mr. Rossa; "we have no convention. There is nothing extraordinary in the seasion of the Council, as events are ripening so fast on the other side and the clamor on this side for some decisive movement is so great that I some decisive movement is so great that I felt obliged to call the different members of the Council who could conveniently attend to the city. We will remain in seesion during the week, but it would be to join me at table. One ungainly fellow who is a member of the Royal Irish Con-

sion of your Council has any immediate object?"

ourselves, and we have now the opportunity."

"What is the programme?"

"Oh, you must stop right there; you don't suppose we are going to give it away as they say here. Mark my word, our proceedings will be so conducted that England will not know when or where she will be struck till the blow falls. In the next place we do not intend to violate any law of this country by organizing a hostile expedition here against any friendly for-"Do you believe that dynamite is

re different views on the subject is theory, as compared with a number of the theory, as compared with a number of the theory, as compared with a number of the number to-night there has been no return of nan- weapon like it. It is a speedy and effective The studies of James and Harry Garfield out of the question, under ceercion acts cure, and se the arming of our people is

of the President's illness. Their tutor expects to graduate both and Donn R.ckwell Esturday next, and they are all to shifter Williams College in September,

LATEST.

1:45.A. M.—At this hour everything is quiet in the sick room and the doctors are dozing in the adjoining room.

Aratistica of immigration.

CAUGHT ON THE OTHER SIDE. errest of Wheelock, the Detaulting Clerk, on the Other Side.

Naw Yoak, August 18. - Inspector Byrnes to-day received official notice of the arrest of A. D. Wheelock, the faithless clerk of J. C. Walcott & Co., who sailed from this city on the steamship Neckar

from this city on the steemann Neckar August 6 Telegram's from England sent to Whee-lock's employers in this city state that their cierk was arrested at Southampton by Scotland Yards' detectives upon the ar-rival of the Neckar on Tuesday, and that Wheelock is now imprisoned in London. To-day, at a meeting of the Beard of Po-lica of this city, it was arranged that Delice of this city, it was arranged that De tective Coegrove, of Police Headquarters should be sent to England after Wheelock should be sent to England after Wheelock. Inspector Byrnes this evening gave the following particulars of the work performed by the police in tracing Wheelock's movements: When it was discovered that Wheelock had fied, taking with him \$65,000 in checks and securities (most of which were discovered on his person when arrested), detectives were sent to his boarding house, No. 33 Manison aveaue, and to the Wellington House, where he had dined regularly.

Finding he had taken his begange and left outenably for Texas. a detective

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY.

crops. On two-thirds of the wheat land an average crop will be made up by fineness of quality. On the remaining third, even with that sid, it will be ten per cent below the old average. Heavy crops are rars. The most of them are thin but well headed, and there is too much common evidence shown throughout the country of the diminished capital of farmers, by the liwer scale of farming. We begin our harvest this year very bare of old stock wheat in this country. Our annual requirements are from 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 quarters. When the last harvest year is completed to that of 1880 and at not much over the same price, we shall be sale. There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia. In France the wheat crop is believed to be scanty. Our barley is the best common crop of the year, but it has not ripened equally. Oats are extremely deficient, especially in the southern counties. Hay is 50 per cent deficient, but was generally got in in a fair condition. Mangolds and green crops are rapidly improving and promise a tolerable crop. One of the best leatures of the season has been in the fine weather for cleansing the ground in the

Washington, August 18.—Secretary Windom has addressed the following letter to the Supervising Inspector of Steam boats at New York, in view of the recent sceident to the steamer Plymouth Rock You are directed to make a special examination and report to the Department upon the condition of that steamer, as to her strength and sea worthiness for the route outside of Sandy Hook to the pier at Long Brauch with special reference to the location of the boilers, upon the guard of the boat; and whether the steam pipes connecting the boilers with this engine are properly supplied with efficient slip joints to afford relief necessary in case of heavy sea occurring under the guards You will also report in detail the nature

LONDON, August 18—The Trans in leading article says: From Parnell's redistrust him, and see that he is repeating marks in the House yesterday it is plain the treatment given Senator Morton, that the is preparing for a new campaign from Washington. some members of the Land League in and out of Farlament have nothing but sgita-tion to live by. Vasit contributions of Irishmen in America and elsewhere go to pay the wages of men whose only notion of the patriotism of politice is a diligent discussion of the nature of Irish griev-ances, real or imaginary, to their own glorification and advancement. But re-lations between Eggland and Ireland are now adjusted on a basis of institute and reanow adjusted on a basis of justice and reasonable concession, and the Chamber of Parliament cannot be too plainly told that the time by forbestance is past and right-cons indignation may speedily take its place.

A Testimonial to Gladatone

LONDON, August 13 .- The Liberal Club d Greenwich, the town which Gladstone represented in the last Parliament, to day represented in the last tarinament, to very presented him with an elegantly carved library chair of oak, and an extremely handsome specimen of English handloraft. In a brief speech to the committee who presented the chair, Mr. Gladetone said that until he delivered up to other and cathian hands the heavy charge now. worthier hands the heavy charge now imposed upon him, be hoped that ite would do nothing to disparage the confi dence now reposed in him. These remarks, and the tone of weariness in which they

France-British Commercial Treaty. LONDON, August 18 .- In the House of Commons to day, the Under Foreign Secretary said that France, when she asked England to resume negotiations for a new treaty of commerce, made proposals which, although not quite satisfactory als which, although not quite satisfactory in regard to iron, woolens, etc., were thought to offer a basis, and Eugland de clared her readiness to segotiate, provided the old treaty was prolonged three months, France, however, after a long correspondence, refused, the conditions, and the British Government consequently considered that it was not justified in accepting the invitation.

The Indian Pow-Wow.

WASHINGTON, August 18 .- The Winner bego delegation called upon Secretary Sirkwood to-day to answer his proposi tion made to them, the Omaha and Sioux, tion made to them, the Omaha and Sloox, to part with some of their land for the Poncas. Senator Dawes, William Stickney and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Price participated in the pow-wow. The Indians were represented by Captain Payer, a very intelligent and well editoated Indian, who speaks, English fluently. The agreement of the Sloox to give the Poncas land was explained to the Poncas, and they expressed themselves as satisfied with the agreement.

Milled by Patror Hallding Pirresuson, August 18 -This morning about 11 o'clock, while a targe force of men were engaged in demolishing an old

brewery on Duqueane way, the floor of the third story gave way burying four med in the debris and killing John Feeney instantly. Others were seriously but fatally burt. Colored Projects in Landon

LONDON, August 18 -The colored Bishops, Dickinson, of South Carolina and Georgia; Shorer, of Ohio, Episcopal district; and Payne, of Baltimore, Virginia and North Caroline, have arrived in Lon-don to attend the Methodist Ecumenical

Will Have to Behave Son New York, August 18 -L. C. Hartman,

Case of President Garffeld and Hore Rites Chief Redicine Man in Both. Indianapolis, August 18 .- Among the minent agricultural authority, writes as various considerations which inspire hope concerning the President' equal to nearly the average of years pre- Bliss with the case is not the most assurpeding 1874, but mildew has appeared and ing to people in this community. Dr. will affect the quality of the yield of later Bliss was the physician in charge of Sensrops. On two-thirds of the wheat land tor Morton's case during his last illness. In this capacity he was brought into cle

hopes. President flayes and General Ben. Butler visited Senator Morton at Richmond, and leit convinced that he was dying. But Dr. Biles still held out delusive hopes. Remembering this fact, people here have little confidence in the vague expressions of hope put by him regarding the President.

A still more serious cause for the distruct of Dr. Biles in this community is his free use of morphis. Several weeks ago a prominent citizen who watched by the bedside of Senator Morton, after reading of the administering of morphis to the of the administering of morphia to the President, said: "Dr. Bliss is commencing the same treatment that he pursued with Morton, and he will poison the President

Morton, and he will poison the President with morphia."

This foreboding is justified in some measure by the late change in the President's condition. It is well known that morphia will nauseste a well man, and soon after the President was shot a slight nauses was attributed to the morphia which had been administered. Dr. Bilse said the night belore last that this nausea had no connection with his wound. What, then, has destroyed his atomach? Those who remember that for some time previous to his death, Sepator Morton nad

previous to his death, Senator Morton had to be supported by enemata, as is now the case with the President, think now that the morphia is the cause in both cases.

Although the chances of life are now slight, perhaps if the President's atomach were allowed to recuperate from the morphia he might be able to take sufficient nourishment to sustain life. It is because many of our citizens know Dr. Bliss and distruct him, and see that he is repeating the treatment given Senator Morton, that

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Plan to Model Those of Cincinnati After the Common Schools. CINCINNATI, August 18 .- A short time

ago there was considerable talk among the more prominent German and Irlah Catholic laymen of this city to effect a consolischools. The object was to make the latter more efficient by the union and to dispose of a great deal of valuable achooproperty which Catholics, by the laws of their churches, are obliged to support.

their churches, are obliged to support. Besides, this consolidation, they thought would do away with the necessity of paying taxes for the support of the common schools without the benefit of sending their children to them. However, this project failed against the rules of the church, which has always emphalically declared against the common school system, and which, under severe penalties, forbidathe children of Oatholies to frequent them. But if this movement failed, another sprang out of it, which has since assumed definite shape, the result of the agitation has been a provosed reformation in the government of of the Catholic schools. Hitherto each Catholic congregation had a school of its own, independent from any other in the city, having no central government or any organized management. The reform movement proposes to model the Catholic schools. organised management. The reform movement proposes to model the Catholic schools after the common schools, siming to give them the same efficient system. At the close of the last school year Bahop Eider, who has given the question considerable attention, appointed a com-

considerable attention, appointed a committee in order to investigate the proposed changes. On the 221 of July this committee met under the presiding authority of Bishop Eder, Rev. Thomas Byrne, scling as Secretary. Among the propositions for reform discossed at the meeting were the following: All the teachers of the Catholic schools, whether religious or belonging to the latty, are to be subjected to a strict examination for competency. All the text books used in the schools are to be subjected from time to time to a rigorous examination. For themselves are to be subjected from time to time to a rigorous examination. For this purpose a Board of Examiners is to be appointed, whose duty it will be to visit the schools often, and at times when their visits are least expected, in order to convince themselves of their status and suggest such changes as may be deemed necessary or expedient. The result of such visits shall, together with a personal examination, establish the proficiency of a teacher. In this manner the public commencements, will be dispensed with entirely. The following gentlemes were appointed a comlowing gantlemen were appointed a com lowing gentlemen were appointed a committee to devise a new plan of a tudies for the actionia: Rev. Joseph Richter, D. D., Rev. John Mackey and Rev. A. H. Walburg. On the 3d of August this committee brought in a lengthy report with a letter of Bisinop Eder, which sake the several Catholic congregations to make such suggestions to the schedule of studies, and the nigestions will be acted upon before the schools open in September.

PIGHT WITH MESTCANS.

Five Americans Killed by Them In Act-

EAS FRANCISCO, August 18 - A party of Americans encampsel in Guadaloupe Can-on, one hundred miles from Tombatone, Virginia Arizona, near the Mexican line, was attacked by Mexicans and five of the name ber killed: Wm. Cang, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Charles Snow and Thomas Clinton Two others were wounded. The trouble

New York, August 18—L. C. Hartman, the Russian Ninillet, appeared in the Superior Court Clerk's office this morning and, senouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, filed his declaration to become a clissen of the United States, A Stone of Jay Turned to Mouraning.

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Cincinnari, August 18—At Pine Knot, Ky. Miss Sue Stephens, preparing for her wedding in a few hours, was struck by lighting and instantly killed yesterday, talking on the Mexican side, as a war of retailed for the control of the contro